

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 Plaintiff,

5 v.

6 CRIMINAL 07-189 (JAG)

7 [13] ARNALDO DELIZ-SUAREZ

8 Defendant.

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10 MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION  
11 RE: RULE 11 PROCEEDINGS (PLEA OF GUILTY)

12 **I. Procedural Background**

13 On April 25, 2007, a Grand Jury returned a fourteen-count indictment against Arnaldo Delíz-  
14 Suárez (hereinafter referred to as “defendant”) and twelve (12) other individuals. Docket 2. Defendant  
15 was charged only in counts three and fourteen of the indictment. On August 14, 2007, defendant filed  
16 a motion for change of plea. Docket 161.

17 The defendant has agreed to plead guilty to count three of the indictment. Count three charges  
18 that on or about March 31, 2005, in the District of Puerto Rico, and within the jurisdiction of this Court,  
19 defendant Arnaldo Delíz Suárez, did knowingly and intentionally possess with the intent of distribute,  
20 and did distribute, approximately one hundred six (106) grams (gross weight) of a mixture of substance  
21 containing a detectable amount of cocaine, Schedule II, Narcotic Drug Controlled Substances, in  
22 violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841 (a)(1), and (b)(1)(C).

23 **II. Consent to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge**

24 On August 30, 2007, while assisted by attorney Rafael Castro-Lang, Esq., the defendant, by  
25 consent, appeared before the undersigned in order to change his previous not guilty plea to a plea of  
26 guilty as to count three of the indictment.

27 In open court the defendant was questioned as to the purpose of the hearing being held and was  
28 advised of: (a) the nature and purpose of the hearing; (b) the fact that all inquiries were to be conducted

1 under oath and that it was expected that his answers would be truthful; (c) the potential consequences  
2 of lying under oath (such as a perjury charge); and (d) his right to have the change of plea proceedings  
3 presided by a district judge instead of a magistrate judge. The defendant was also explained the  
4 differences between the appointment and functions of the two. The defendant consented to proceed  
5 before the undersigned magistrate judge.

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7 **III. Proceedings Under Rule 11, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure**

8 **A. Rule 11(c)(1) Requirements**

9 Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the acceptance of guilty  
10 pleas to federal criminal violations. Pursuant to Rule 11, in order for a plea of guilty to constitute a valid waiver of the defendant's right to trial, guilty pleas must be  
11 knowing and voluntary: "Rule 11 was intended to ensure that a defendant who pleads guilty does so with an 'understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of his plea.'" United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d 1, 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1995) (quoting McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 467 (1969)). [There are three core concerns in these proceedings]: 1) absence of coercion; 2) understanding of the charges; and 3) knowledge of the consequences of the guilty plea. United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d at 4 (citing United States v. Allard, 926 F.2d 1237, 1244-45 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1991)).

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13 United States v. Hernández-Wilson, 186 F.3d 1, 5 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1999).

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15 In response to further questioning, defendant was explained and he understood that if convicted  
16 on count three he will face the following maximum penalties: a term of imprisonment of not more than  
17 twenty (20) years, a fine not to exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00), and a term of supervised  
18 release of at least three (3) years. Defendant was also made aware that the court must impose a  
19 mandatory penalty assessment of one hundred dollars (\$100) per offense pursuant Title 18, United  
20 States Code, Section 3013(a).

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22 The defendant was advised that the ultimate sentence was a matter solely for the court to decide  
23 in its discretion and that, even if the maximum imprisonment term and fine were to be imposed upon  
24 him, he later could not withdraw his guilty plea for that reason alone. The defendant understood this.

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26 The defendant acknowledged that at this stage no guarantees or promises as to the sentence to  
27 be imposed had been made to him. The defendant was also explained what the supervised release term  
28 means and was urged to cooperate with the United States Probation Office.

**B. Admonishment of Constitutional Rights**

3 To assure defendant's understanding and awareness of his rights, defendant was advised of his  
4 right:

5 1. To remain silent at trial and be presumed innocent, since it is the government who has the  
6 burden of proving him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

7 2. To testify or not to testify at trial, and that no adverse inference could be made in relation  
8 to his decision not to testify.

9 3. To a speedy trial before a district judge and a jury, at which he would be entitled to see and  
10 cross examine the government witnesses, present evidence on his behalf, and challenge the  
11 government's evidence.

12 4. To have a unanimous verdict rendered by a jury of twelve persons which would have to be  
13 convinced of defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt by means of admissible evidence.

14 5. To use the subpoena power of the court to compel the attendance of witnesses.

15 Upon listening to the defendant's responses, observing his demeanor and his speaking with his  
16 attorney, that to the best of counsel's belief defendant had fully understood his rights, it is determined  
17 that defendant is aware of his constitutional rights.

**C. Consequences of Pleading Guilty**

19 Upon advising defendant of his constitutional rights, he was further advised of the consequences  
20 of pleading guilty. Specifically, defendant was advised that by pleading guilty and upon having his  
21 guilty plea accepted by the court, he will be giving up the above rights and will be convicted solely on  
22 his statement that he is guilty.

23 Furthermore, the defendant was admonished of the fact that by pleading guilty he would not be  
24 allowed later on to withdraw his plea because he eventually might disagree with the sentence imposed,  
25 and that if he violates the conditions of supervised release, that privilege could be revoked and he could  
26 be required to serve an additional term of imprisonment. He was also explained that parole has been  
27 abolished.

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**D. Plea Agreement**

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The parties have entered into a written plea agreement that, upon being signed by the government, defense attorney and defendant, was filed and made part of the record. Defendant was clearly warned and recognized having understood that:

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1. The plea agreement is not binding upon the sentencing court.

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2. The plea agreement is an agreement between the defendant, defense counsel and the attorney for the government which is presented as a recommendation to the court in regards to the applicable sentencing adjustments and guidelines, which are advisory.

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3. The agreement provides a sentencing recommendation and/or anticipated sentencing guideline computation, that can be either accepted or rejected by the sentencing court.

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4. In spite of the plea agreement and any sentencing recommendation contained therein, the sentencing court retains full discretion to reject such plea agreement and impose any sentence up to the maximum possible penalty prescribed by statute.

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Defendant acknowledged having understood this explanation.

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**E. Government's Evidence (Basis in Fact)**

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The government presented a proffer of its evidence as stated in the version of facts of the plea agreement with which the defendant concurred. Furthermore, the defendant admitted that on March 31, 2005, in Puerto Rico, he possessed with intent to distribute approximately 106 grams of cocaine and that he did so knowingly and intentionally, that is not by accident or mistake. Accordingly, it is determined that there is a basis in fact and evidence to establish all the elements of the offense charged.

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**F. Voluntariness**

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The defendant accepted that no threats had been made to induce him to plead guilty and that he did not feel pressured to plead guilty. He came to the hearing for the purpose of pleading guilty and listened attentively as the prosecutor outlined the facts which would have been proven had the case proceeded to trial.

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2 **IV. Conclusion**

3 The defendant, by consent, has appeared before me pursuant to Rule 11, Federal Rules of  
4 Criminal Procedure, and has entered a plea of guilty as to count three of the indictment. After cautioning  
5 and examining the defendant under oath and in open court, concerning each of the subject matters  
6 mentioned in Rule 11, as described in the preceding sections, I find that defendant Arnaldo Delíz Suárez  
7 is competent to enter this guilty plea, is aware of the nature of the offense charged and the maximum  
8 statutory penalties that the same carries, understands that the charge is supported by the government's  
9 evidence, has admitted to every element of the offense charged, and has done so in an intelligent and  
10 voluntary manner with full knowledge of the consequences of his guilty plea.

11 Therefore, I recommend that the court accept the guilty plea of the defendant and that the  
12 defendant be adjudged guilty as to count three of the indictment.

13 This report and recommendation is filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Rule 72(d)  
14 of the Local Rules of Court. Any objections to the same must be specific and must be filed with the  
15 Clerk of Court within ten (10) days of its receipt. Rule 72(d), Local Rules of Court; Fed. R. Civ. P.  
16 72(b). Failure to timely file specific objections to the report and recommendation is a waiver of the  
17 right to review by the district court. United States v. Valencia-Copete, 792 F.2d 4 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1986).

18 SO RECOMMENDED.

19 At San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 30<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2007.

20  
21 s/Marcos E. López  
22 MARCOS E. LOPEZ  
23 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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